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POW Issue Is Stressed By Rogers

Vietnam Pullout Tied to Release

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers, saying that South Vietnam has proven that it can provide for its own security, predicted tonight that U.S. ground forces "are going to be out of here for all practical purposes in 1972."

In a television interview, he said the United States would continue economic and air support for South Vietnam, adding:

"We have made a commitment that we will withdraw our troops from Vietnam eventually but we are not going to withdraw our troops until we feel we have done everything we can to provide an opportunity for the other side to release the prisoners of war."

"In other words, we are going to insist that our troops remain there, at least to some degree, until we have made every possible effort to get the prisoners of war back."

"In the process we want South Vietnam to determine its own future."

Size of Forces Noted
Pointing out that South Vietnam has 1,000,000 men in its armed forces, Mr. Rogers said, "We think they have the capability of defending themselves as we withdraw... We are committed to a maximum effort to achieve the release of prisoners of war."

Mr. Rogers thus underscored the statement of President Nixon in a television interview last Sunday tying the total withdrawal of U.S. forces to the release of prisoners by North Vietnam.

The White House later said that the President still considered South Vietnam's ability to determine its own future one of the two criteria for U.S. withdrawal. Mr. Rogers indicated that he felt South Vietnam was close to this point already.

Comment on India

Mr. Rogers made these other points:

● **India**—The United States has stopped foreign aid to India and is taking a hard look before renewing it. Mr. Rogers said that if another two or three weeks had been available before the India-Pakistan war, negotiations could have solved the Bangladesh question.

● **Middle East**—The United States is seeking to encourage Israel and the Arabs to resume negotiations under Ambassador Gennaro Jarring and to engage in discussions with the United States as a mediator, looking toward an opening of the Suez Canal. Washington will consider possibilities of a United Nations guarantee under a new system with a veto power so that the secretary-general could not change the rules.

● **China**—The mere fact of the Nixon visit to Peking "will be of tremendous importance to the world, and importance to our relations with Communist China."

U.S. Jet Attacks North Site; December Raids Ineffective

By Iyer Peterson

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A U.S. jet bombed inside North Vietnam today, attacking an anti-aircraft site that threatened an American B-52 bombing run over the Ho Chi Minh Trail, the U.S. command reported.

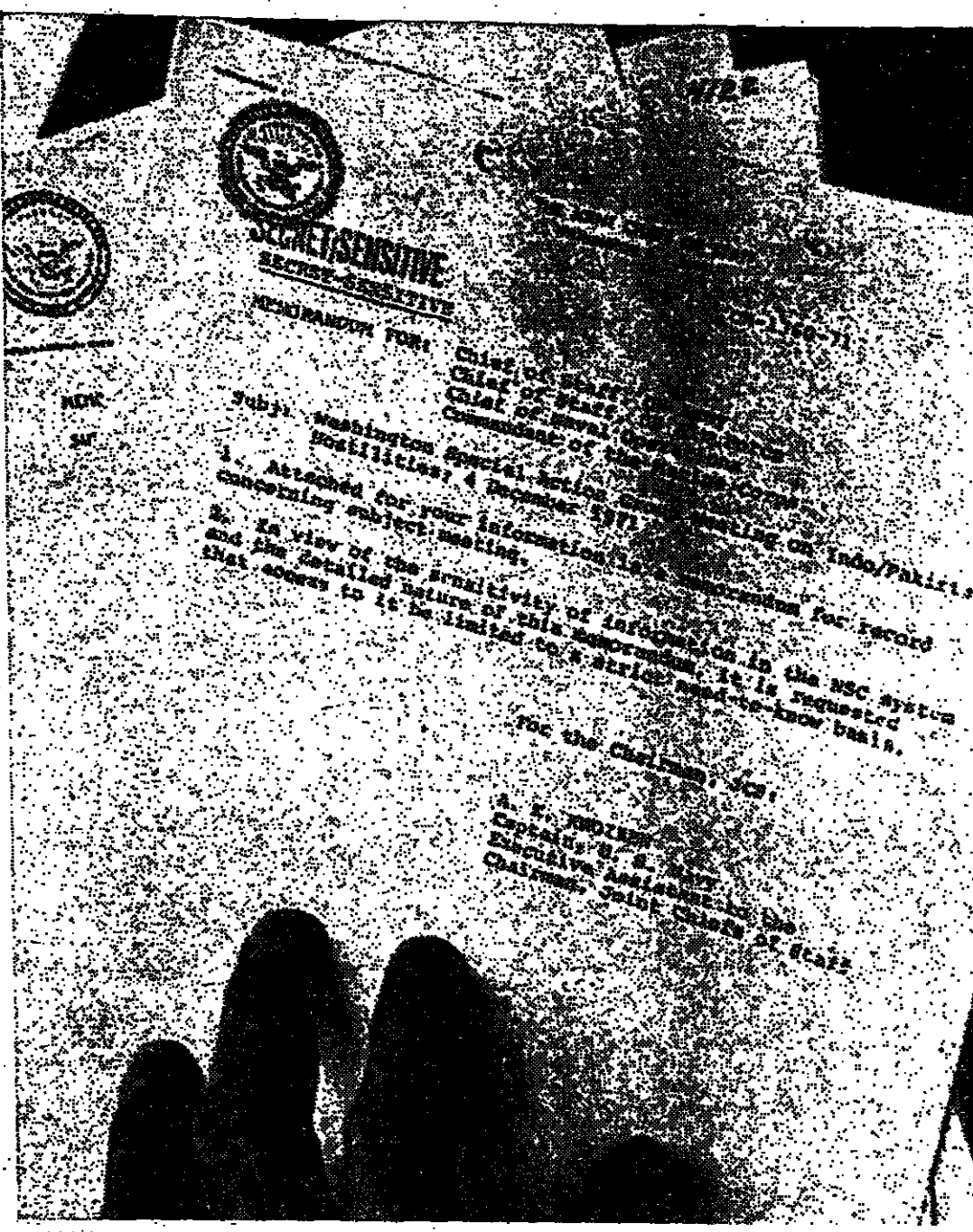
The "protective reaction strike" apparently destroyed the radar-controlled anti-aircraft artillery site, the command said. It was located 10 miles north of the Benkarai Pass, in the country's northern half.

This is the area that was hardest hit late last month in the five days of intensive raids against North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites, airfields and supply depots. The U.S. command reported after these raids that poor weather restricted the effectiveness of the bombing.

The activity of the anti-aircraft site that was bombed today appears to indicate that the North Vietnamese threat to U.S. bombers over the Laotian segment of the Ho Chi Minh Trail was not eliminated by the heavy bombing.

The raid was conducted by an Air Force F-105, the plane used to escort B-52 bombers over the trail. The command described only "hostile action" by the anti-aircraft site, which is believed to mean that the site's radar guidance system had begun to track one of the several U.S. planes on the bombing mission.

The F-105 fired one missile at the site. No damage was caused to any of the U.S. planes during



THE PAPERS—Columnist Jack Anderson yesterday released the text of these documents which he said are secret government papers dealing with the Indo-Pakistani war.

\$5.5 Billion for Reusable Vehicle

U.S. Space Shuttle Gets Go-Ahead

From Wire Dispatches
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 5.—President Nixon today authorized the development of a \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle vehicle to carry manned and unmanned civilian and military payloads between earth and orbiting space laboratories.

Mr. Nixon made the decision at a meeting at the Western White House with National Aeronautics and Space Administration director James Fletcher and his deputy, George M. Low.

The Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston has been designated the lead center with program management responsibility, overall engineering and systems integration, and performance requirements for the shuttle.

The system is expected to take six years to develop. It should be operational by the end of this decade.

NASA has been pushing for this development as the program

of the Apollo moon missions will end this year.

The reusable shuttle will consist of a booster and an orbiter. It will take off like a rocket, fly in orbit like a spaceship and land like an airplane.

The new vehicle will be about the size of a DC-9 jet aircraft,

measuring more than 120 feet in length and with a wing span of 95 feet.

It will be able to remain in orbit for a week to a maximum of 30 days, and its two-man crew will pilot it back to earth for an aircraft-type landing at the take-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Russian Dissident Bukovsky Gets 7 Years for Agitation

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Vladimir Bukovsky, 29, was today sentenced to seven years' detention followed by five years' exile on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation, friends of the dissident Russian intellectual reported here.

Of the seven years' detention, two will be in prison and the remainder in a corrective labor camp, the friends said.

The Soviet news agency, later confirmed the report of the sentence.

The sentence—the maximum permissible—was that demanded by the prosecutor at the one-day trial, Tass reported.

Unofficial sources said Mr. Bukovsky's lawyer, Vladimir Shvetsky, had asked that he be allowed to go free.

Mr. Bukovsky has suffered from a heart ailment ever since he was imprisoned in a Leningrad insane asylum in 1963. His friends declared shortly after his arrest that it was "unlikely he could survive the intolerable conditions" in Soviet prisons and labor camps for more than two or three years.

The sources said Mr. Bukovsky declared his regret that, in the time he had been at liberty "I did so little."

Tass, in a brief report issued for foreign consumption, said Mr. Bukovsky was accused of trying to persuade Soviet Army officers to transmit information abroad and of seeking to smuggle duplicating equipment into the country to reproduce subversive materials.

The young dissident, who has already spent a total of six years in prison, labor camp and mental institutions, was arrested last March after having sent detailed documentation abroad to show that same political non-conformists were being held in psychiatric hospitals. The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, has denied such practices.

Trial Called 'Public'
Although Tass described Mr. Bukovsky's trial as "public" and said it was attended by "newsmen," foreign correspondents were prevented by police from approaching the vicinity of the courthouse, in the southeast industrial borough of Lyublino.

In an unusual development, two Western newsmen were inter-

rogated by the State Security Committee last September in connection with pre-trial investigation of the Bukovsky case. The two, James R. Peiper, of the Associated Press, and Andrew Waller, bureau chief of Reuters, were instructed by their interrogators not to discuss the affair.

Mr. Bukovsky, the son of an essayist, Konstantin I. Bukovsky, has been at odds with the authorities since his senior year in high school in 1949, when he was expelled for having circulated a satirical journal called *Martyr*.

In 1970, he was among several

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Girl Survivor Tells of Plane Crash in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 5 (Reuters).

The wreckage of an airplane that disappeared with 92 persons aboard on Christmas Eve was sighted today in a jungle after directions were given by a 17-year-old West German girl who survived the crash.

The wreckage was 510 miles northeast of Lima.

A spokesman for the airline said it was unable to confirm a statement by Juliana Margaret Koepcke, the German girl, that there had been more survivors.

Miss Koepcke told the authorities, near the northern city of Pucallpa, where she is in a hospital after spending 10 days in the Peruvian jungle, that the other survivors had apparently become lost there.

[United Press International reported that she was recovering from injuries and shock in a hospital at Yarinacocha. Nurse Amada de Pina said that Miss Koepcke was lucid and calm despite a broken collarbone, multiple bruises, cuts, mosquito bites and extreme fatigue.]

The spokesman said the fuselage of the four-engine Lockheed Electra Turboprop was split in two, but he had no further details.

The wreckage was sighted near the river port of Puerto Inca, not far from where two peasants

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—

The American syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, in a major challenge to the secrecy of American policy in the Indo-Pakistani war, has given The Washington Post the full texts of three secret documents describing meetings of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group.

The documents indicate that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, instructed government agencies to take a harder line with India in public statements and private actions during last month's war on the Indian subcontinent.

The release by Mr. Anderson came after Mr. Kissinger had claimed that Mr. Anderson, in a column based on the documents, had taken "out of context" remarks indicating that the administration was against India.

Mr. Anderson made the documents available to other members of the press today and invited Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to use them as the basis for an investigation of U.S. policy in South Asia.

The FBI is investigating the nature of the security leak, which put dozens of such documents in the columnist's hands. A similar investigation was under way by Defense Department security agents.

Pentagon sources said that the scope of the investigation would be narrow because "very few people" have access to minutes of WSAG meetings.

Mr. Anderson, in an interview with The Washington Post, said that he also had copies of cables from the U.S. ambassadors to India and Pakistan, as well as numerous other documents bearing on American policy.

He displayed a briefcase with approximately 20 file folders, each containing some of the documents.

Mr. Anderson declined to name his sources but suggested that they held high positions within the Nixon administration.

"If the sources were identified," he said, "it would embarrass the administration more than it would me. It would make a very funny story."

Since the controversy last year over release of the Pentagon papers, a top-secret history of American policy in Vietnam, Mr. Anderson said that his sources had become more, rather than less, willing to make public classified material.

Many of the statements in the three documents made available last night had already appeared in Mr. Anderson's column, which is distributed to 700 newspapers, including The Washington Post.

But the full texts provided substantially more details of the back-and-forth discussion at the WSAG meetings among representatives of the White House, State and Defense Departments, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Agency for International Development.

The documents covered WSAG meetings held on Dec. 3, 5 and 6.

The first of the three meetings was held on the opening day

Texts Provided by Columnist

Press Prints 'State Secrets' Of U.S. Position on Pakistan

of full-scale hostilities between India and Pakistan—Dec. 3. That

was the day that Pakistani aircraft launched a series of strikes against Indian airfields on the western border. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately proclaimed her country to be on a "war footing."

By the second meeting, Dec. 5, Indian troops were pouring into East Pakistan against retreating Pakistani forces. The following day, Mrs. Gandhi announced India's recognition of Bangladesh as a sovereign country.

Mr. Anderson gave The Post typewritten copies of photocopies

of the documents in his possession.

Mr. Anderson's copies, which were inspected by a representative of The Post, showed that the original documents were on the stationery of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, G. Warren Nutter.

Each page was stamped "secret sensitive" at both top and bottom, and the first page of each document carried an indication of how long it would remain classified under the government's security regulations.

The document describing the Dec. 3 meeting, held by Mr. Capt. Howard M. Key of the Office of the Joint Chiefs, included these significant statements:

● "Dr. Kissinger also directed that henceforth we show a certain coolness to the Indians; the Indian ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level."

Mr. Anderson said today on the NBC-TV Today Show that fighter planes were among the equipment being considered in the scheme to "smack" aid to the beleaguered Pakistanis. A columnist (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

'I'm Getting Hell...'

THIS IS a typescript of the text of one of three secret documents published in The Washington Post describing a meeting of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group (WSAG). Accounts of two other meetings will appear in tomorrow's International Herald Tribune.

International Security Affairs

Memorandum for Record

Subject: WSAG Meeting on

India/Pakistan

Participants:

Assistant to the President for

National Security Affairs: Henry

A. Kissinger.

Under Secretary of State: John

N. Irwin.

Deputy Secretary of Defense:

David Packard.

Director, Central Intelligence

Agency: Richard M. Helms.

Deputy Administrator (AID):

Maurice J. Williams.

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of

Staff: Adm. Thomas H. Moorer.

Assistant Secretary of State

for Near Eastern and South

Asian Affairs: Joseph J. Silco.

Assistant Secretary of Defense

for International Security af-

airs: G. Warren Nutter.

Assistant Secretary of State

for International organization

affairs: Samuel De Puma.

Principal Deputy Assistant

Secretary of Defense for in-

ternational security affairs:

Arminsted I. Selden, Jr.

Assistant Administrator (AID,

Near East and South Asia):

Donald G. MacDonald.

Time and place: 3 December



Jack Anderson

President orders hold on issuance of additional irrevocable letters of credit involving \$89 million and a hold on further action implementing the \$72 million PL 480 credit.

Convening of Security Council meeting planned contingent on discussion with Pak ambassador (this afternoon plus further clarification of actual situation in West Pakistan. Kissinger asked for clarification of secret special interpretation of March, 1969, bilateral U.S. agreement with Pakistan.

Kissinger: I am getting hell every half-hour from the President that we are not being tough enough on India. He has just called me again. He does not believe we are carrying out his wishes. He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan. He feels everything we do comes out otherwise.

Helms: Concerning the reported action in the West Wing, there are conflicting reports from both sides and the only common ground is the Pak attacks on the Amirikar, Pothohar and Srinagar airports. The Paks say the Indians are attacking all along the border; (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

British Troops in Ulster Get Wider Powers to Shoot to Kill

By Barry White

BELFAST, Jan. 5 (UPI).—New instructions issued to British soldiers in Northern Ireland give them wider power to shoot to kill.

News of the changes in the regulations, made known today by unofficial sources, coincided with the killing of an 18-year-old soldier by a terrorist sniper. He was the first 1972 victim of the sectarian violence that has been tearing Northern Ireland apart for more than two years.

The revised instructions permit troops to use machine guns in firing at terrorists. Formerly only pistols and rifle shots were permitted. Now, a loaded mag-

zine must be fitted to weapons at all times.

Previous instructions, printed on a yellow card carried by all of the 14,000 troops in Northern Ireland, permitted only single aimed shots. Under the new rules, the commander on the spot can order automatic fire

● BBC broadcasts controversial Ulster program, Page 2.

against identified targets. But because automatic fire scatters, it is limited to situations in which there are no unarmed persons in or near the line of fire.

Another change in the code allows a soldier to carry a live round in the breach of his gun when on patrol in dangerous areas, thus enabling him to return fire more quickly.

The new regulations are designed to combat the terrorist policy of using snipers rather than mobs to attack troops, a tactic illustrated by today's fatal shooting. The soldier was shot in the stomach while on foot patrol in the predominantly Catholic Lower Falls area of Belfast.

While soldiers will welcome more freedom to hit back at the terrorists, observers here fear that the army's new tactics could result in more accidental shootings. Gunmen of the Irish Republican Army generally operate in narrow slum streets where children often play. In an incident yesterday, mothers showed that they are prepared to push their children into the line of fire to prevent soldiers from shooting, according to the army.

In addition to the instructions gives soldiers power to fire without warning at a moving vehicle "if the occupants open fire or throw a bomb at you or others whom it is your duty to protect, or are clearly about to do so."

The regulation stipulated that in all cases a warning must be given before firing. The word "must" has now been changed to "should."

Troops can now open fire on anyone carrying what can be positively identified as a firearm or bomb provided they think it is about to be used.

One Million Refugees to Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI).—An Indian official said today almost one million of the more than nine million East Bengali refugees in India have returned to their homeland.

C. D. Deb, deputy secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry, said the refugees are now free citizens of a free country—the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The refugees fled to India when civil war broke out in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—last spring.

Disputes from Karachi, meanwhile, said Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the detained East Pakistan leader who has been named president of Bangladesh, is now expected to be given his freedom on Saturday.

He is supposed to have one more round of talks with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto before he regains his freedom.

The latest Indian government count showed that 1,058 East Bengalis had left India as of Monday, Mr. Deb said. Refugees returning yesterday and today were expected to boost the total close to one million.

Nationalization in Karachi
KARACHI, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The Pakistani government has taken over control of banking and insurance in the country, Finance Minister Mubashir Hassan announced last night.

But he said the precise degree of control was under consideration and had not yet been determined.

NYSE Prices Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared today on heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.2 points, going above the 900 mark to 904.43. Trading involved 21.35 million shares, up from 15.2 million the day before. Details, Page 7.

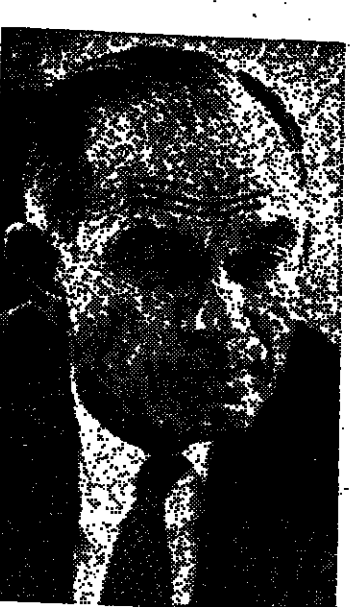
In the British view, however, it would be up to Mr. Mintoff to suggest recognizing the negotiations

[illegible]

'Pernicious Ideology'

Truman Doctrine Gets Blame For 2 Wars From Fulbright

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sen. William Fulbright, D. Ark., says the Vietnam war, like the Korean war and other crises of the past quarter-century, came about because every president and his policy-makers were under "the surviving tyranny of the Truman Doctrine."



Sen. William Fulbright

"The Truman Doctrine, which made limited sense for a limited time in a particular place, has led us in the universalized form to disaster in Southeast Asia and demoralization at home," Sen. Fulbright wrote in the recent issue of the New Yorker magazine. "The Truman Doctrine is frayed and tattered, but it is still an influence upon our policy and outlook."

"The perniciousness of the anti-Communist ideology of the Truman Doctrine arises not from any patent falsehood but from its distortion and simplification of reality, from its universalization and its elevation to the status of a revealed truth."

Sen. Fulbright said the "virtue" of the anti-Communist ideology "until recently" had been brought up for critical examination in the executive branch, in congressional committees, in the professional "think tanks" or in the universities.

Lands Henry Wallace, former Vice-President, offered dissenting counsel, and paid dear for it," he said, adding:

"A few brave individuals, like former Vice-President Henry Wallace, offered dissenting counsel, and paid dear for it," he said, adding:

"The truly remarkable thing about this cold-war psychology is the total lack of transfer of the burden of proof from those who make charges to those who question them. In this frame of reference, Communists are guilty until proved innocent, or simply by definition."

"To ask these people to begin to prescribe moral sanctions against peers and competitors or for that matter their own companies is to ask them to say the least," he said.

Mr. Wallace said that the report did not recommend that churches sell their defense stocks, although he conceded that action "might be the end result."

"Selling stock obviously negates your right as a stockholder to speak to management about policies with which you disagree," he said. "Many churches can petition and interview management and there are proxy proposals that can be submitted after further study."

"Our report only recommends that the churches begin to look seriously at their military holdings," he maintained. "They must decide for themselves what to do about the situation."

The churches examined in the report are the United Methodist Church, the Christian Church (Disciples), the United Presbyterian Church, the American Baptist Convention, the Lutheran Church in America, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Church of Christ, the Church of the Brethren, the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Unitarian Universalist Association.

Among the 29 corporations named were the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the Ford Motor Co., the United Aircraft Corp., Litton Industries, Inc., the General Electric Co. and the International Business Machines Corp.

Others were the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Honeywell, Inc., the General Motors Corp., T.R.W., Inc., the RCA Corp. and Texas Instruments, Inc.

10 U.S. Churches Hold Stock In Firms With Arms Contracts

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT)—A unit of the National Council of Churches has accused 10 Protestant denominations of complicity through their stockholdings with the "irresponsible, immoral and socially injurious acts" of 29 corporations holding military contracts.

Among the churches with military stockholdings, according to a report on religious investment practices, are those that have been in the forefront of criticism of the Vietnam war and of the growing militarism in the United States.

The report, prepared by the Corporate Information Center of the National Council, is to be made public Friday. It shows that the 10 denominations, plus the National Council itself, have almost \$200 million invested in companies that last year provided more than \$10 billion worth of war material ranging from guns to missiles.

Religious involvement in the military field, the report says, gives a "moral aura of legitimacy" to such investments and is a "factor of far greater significance than the actual dollar amounts invested."

Hypocrisy Not Implied
Frank P. White, director of the Corporate Information Center, said that the report did not imply that churches were being "hypocritical" in their investment policies.

"Generally, the reason that investment ethics has not kept pace with policy is quite simple—no one has thought much about it," he said.

"Aside from the newness of the issue, there are some process questions involved," he said. "Most investment committee men historically have been and still are top corporate and financial executives."

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One of the passengers injured in the air turbulence mishap on board a 747 jumbo jet.

U.S. Presence Gives Europe Peace Reds Like, Javits Says

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Jan. 5 (NYT)—An undiminished U.S. military presence in Europe lends stability to a wide area around the Continent, pleasing even the Russians and tempering their policies, Sen. Jacob K. Javits said today.

Speaking at a news conference at the American Embassy here, the New York Republican contended that the United States was not turning isolationist, in spite of the drawing down of troops in Vietnam.

To reduce substantially the 310,000 American military men in Europe and the Mediterranean would seriously upset the balance of power in Europe, he said. It would probably bring on an abrupt change for the worse in the diplomatic face of the Soviet Union, he added.

"I would like to point out that the Soviet Union has almost a paranoid fear of Germany, and the presence of U.S. troops in Europe tends, notwithstanding what they may say, to give them (the Russians) a sense of reassurance that they will not have to face a supernationalist Germany at any time and, therefore, that they do not have to pursue as aggressive a policy toward Germany as they would otherwise feel they have to pursue," Sen. Javits said.

Smooth Relations
The Soviet Union has been attempting to smooth its relations with West Germany. It was party to the four-power agreement last year that allowed the two Germanys to reunite their cities in the divided city of Berlin. The Soviet Union also signed a treaty with the West Germans, accepting two German states and other existing political entities in Europe.

Although Sen. Javits did not mention it today, Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev offered to discuss a mutual reduction of troops with the United States last year when Sen. Mike Mansfield was pressing for the Americans to cut their strength to 150,000 men in Europe without waiting for the Russians to make a similar move. Mr. Brezhnev's offer helped defeat Sen. Mansfield's proposal.

"In my view," Sen. Javits said, "the United States is not going isolationist."

"The time has come when we have to get out of Vietnam," he said.

He would support any move to back the South Vietnamese government financially, even to the extent of \$2 billion a year, he said. The senator added that he was turning isolationist, in spite of the drawing down of troops in Vietnam.

"Anything we leave there in the way of strength would be a trip wire operation," Sen. Javits said. He held the American military presence in Europe to be another matter, helping to stabilize things in Europe, including its southern flank along the Mediterranean, and in the Middle East.

"My own belief," he said, "is that should the United States make a major change in its commitment here, I believe that the Europeans would not fill in, but that the whole of Europe would lean toward the Soviet Union."

Sen. Javits arrived last night after visiting Israel and Italy. He met Foreign Minister Walter Scelba and other officials in Bonn, mainly to discuss problems facing the Atlantic alliance. Tomorrow, he will continue his journey to Paris and London before returning to the United States.

Sen. Javits said he expected to be held accountable by the voters for a lack of opposition to the Vietnam war policy during the Johnson administration.

This developed when Sen. Muskie, who is believed to be the Democrats' leading contender, was questioned about a statement made a few minutes earlier by former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who is one of the six other announced Democratic candidates. The Minnesota said he held Sen. Muskie accountable for his support of the Johnson administration's Vietnam policies.

Sen. Muskie said he now believes the Vietnam war was a mistake although "I did not always believe that to be the case."

If elected, he said, he would immediately propose a date for the end of American involvement in Vietnam subject only to release of all U.S. prisoners of war.

McCarthy's Phase 2
Former Sen. McCarthy, meanwhile, said he was announcing "Phase 2" of his formal announcement for 1972, a decision to enter the Illinois and Pennsylvania primaries and possibly California later in the spring.

Other Democrats in the race are Sen. George S. McGovern, S.D.; Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash.; Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York; Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles; and Sen. Vance Hartke, Ind.

Yorty Entered in N.E.
CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 5 (AP).—Supporters of Mayor Yorty filed petitions today placing his name on the Democratic ballot for the New Hampshire presidential primary, contending his candidacy offers the state "an alternative choice... a Truman-type Democrat."

His plans were confirmed yesterday in Montgomery, Ala., by his national campaign director, Charles Solder, who predicted a formal announcement in Tallahassee, the Florida state capital, next week.

"Everything is ready to go in Florida," he said in a telephone interview. "It is coming out as we believe it will, why then we'll just keep right on going in the primaries."

In addition to the voting on March 14 in Florida, primaries in Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are also being given serious consideration by Gov. Wallace and his staff, Mr. Solder said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT)—Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, the senior Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced today that he would retire from Congress this year.

Rep. Byrnes, 58, will join other committee members in discussions with European officials on trade and taxes in Paris and Brussels tomorrow.

The congressman, who will have completed 28 years in the House at the end of this term, said he had no specific plans following his retirement.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5 (UPI)—A defense suit against the trial judge will postpone the trial of eight persons charged with plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger.

U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman decided yesterday to delay the start of the trial of the Rev. Philip Berrigan and seven others from Jan. 10 until at least Jan. 17.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP)—Twenty-five persons were injured, some seriously, when a National Airlines 747 with 330 persons aboard ran into severe air turbulence yesterday on a flight here from Miami.

Some of the injured were thrown to the ceiling then dropped back onto seats and the floor. All were treated by two doctors aboard the plane, and 13 were taken to hospitals when it landed at Los Angeles International Airport.

"Everything went flying," said a passenger, Marsha Draluck, 39, of Santa Monica, Calif. "People's shoes were torn off their feet. Meals were being served, and there was food going everywhere."

Injured passengers had broken legs, cuts, bruises, head injuries and bruises hospital officials said.

National spokesman Brad Williams said the huge jet ran into "clear-air turbulence" west of Houston.

Clear-air turbulence, in skies free of storm clouds, is particularly troublesome for high-flying jets because it is usually encountered without warning.

The plane dropped suddenly, Mr. Williams said, and although passengers had been told shortly before to fasten seat belts, some had not and were thrown toward the ceiling. Four stewardesses were among the injured.

MIAMI, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Federal agents seized 288 pounds of heroin valued at about \$47 million and arrested eight persons today in what officials said was one of the largest heroin seizures in history.

The pre-dawn arrests climaxed a two-week investigation by federal narcotics agents.

The arrests were made at a Miami home and at Miami's International Airport. Agents said that part of the heroin was found in suitcases being carried by three men taken into custody at the airport. The rest was found in a Miami home.

S. American Source
Federal agents said that the heroin probably had come into Miami from South America. The street value, agents said, "could be about \$47 million."

Arrested by agents at the airport were Donald A. Colan, 38, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Angel Aviles, 36, of New York City, and Rafael Soriano, 31, of Puerto Rico.

Arrested at the Miami home were Alfredo Jose Mazza, 38, of Buenos Aires, Anna Rosa Bettencourt, 31, of Miami.

San Quentin Riot Figure May Be Dead
SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP).—Stephen Bingham, a lawyer charged with murder in a bloody outbreak at San Quentin Prison last August, has vanished so completely that the district attorney says that "there's a good possibility he's dead."

The FBI and Marin County authorities say they have pursued dozens of leads across the nation, from a New York airport to a Yosemite Park campground.

"There hasn't been a single shred of physical evidence that he is even alive or dead. Nothing. It's weird," District Attorney Bruce Baker said yesterday.

Mr. Bingham, 39, a Yale-educated grandson of a former Connecticut governor and son of a wealthy Salem, Conn., family, disappeared just after 6 p.m. last Aug. 21.

About 2 p.m. that day, the state contends, he smuggled a pistol to convict George Jackson during a visit to San Quentin. Less than 40 minutes after Mr. Bingham left the prison, Jackson and five other men were dead.

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP)—Italy had 1,205 bank and post office robberies in the past 10 years, averaging one every three days, the Ministry of Justice announced today. Sixteen persons were killed in the holdups at 1,123 banks and 82 postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—Dr. George Wald, noted Harvard biologist, next week will become the second American Nobel Prize-winning scientist to visit China.

On what he called an "unexpected" invitation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Nations, he will go from Hong Kong to Canton Monday and then to Peking for a month's visit.

Dr. Wald shared the 1967 prize for medicine for his studies in human vision. In March, 1969, in a speech at Cambridge, Mass., he protested the misuse of science and called the Vietnam war the "most shameful episode in the whole of American history."

One other American Nobel laureate has visited China, Dr. Chen Ning Yang of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will visit Japan Jan. 16-18 for regular French-Japanese consultations, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. Mr. Schumann will confer with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Sen. Fulbright wrote that the doctrine proclaimed by President Harry S. Truman in 1947 in seeking aid for Greece—that "totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples by direct or indirect aggression" are a threat to U.S. security, and that a Communist conspiracy planned world domination—governed American responses "from Korea to Berlin to Cuba to Vietnam."

"Like medieval theologians," he said, "we had a philosophy that explained everything to us in advance, and everything that did not fit could be readily identified as a fraud or a lie or an illusion."

"The perniciousness of the anti-Communist ideology of the Truman Doctrine arises not from any patent falsehood but from its distortion and simplification of reality, from its universalization and its elevation to the status of a revealed truth."

Sen. Fulbright said the "virtue" of the anti-Communist ideology "until recently" had been brought up for critical examination in the executive branch, in congressional committees, in the professional "think tanks" or in the universities.

"A few brave individuals, like former Vice-President Henry Wallace, offered dissenting counsel, and paid dear for it," he said, adding:

"The truly remarkable thing about this cold-war psychology is the total lack of transfer of the burden of proof from those who make charges to those who question them. In this frame of reference, Communists are guilty until proved innocent, or simply by definition."

"To ask these people to begin to prescribe moral sanctions against peers and competitors or for that matter their own companies is to ask them to say the least," he said.

Mr. Wallace said that the report did not recommend that churches sell their defense stocks, although he conceded that action "might be the end result."

"Selling stock obviously negates your right as a stockholder to speak to management about policies with which you disagree," he said. "Many churches can petition and interview management and there are proxy proposals that can be submitted after further study."

"Our report only recommends that the churches begin to look seriously at their military holdings," he maintained. "They must decide for themselves what to do about the situation."

The churches examined in the report are the United Methodist Church, the Christian Church (Disciples), the United Presbyterian Church, the American Baptist Convention, the Lutheran Church in America, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Church of Christ, the Church of the Brethren, the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Unitarian Universalist Association.

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Buying Time for What?

The White House has wasted no time in shattering the illusion created by President Nixon in his television interview earlier this week when he indicated that the fate of American prisoners of war is the "one circumstance" standing in the way of total withdrawal from Indochina.

A White House spokesman now concedes that the administration is also still insisting that "the South Vietnamese have a right to determine their own future." While the words themselves are unexceptionable, their use in this context amounts to an admission that the real reason for keeping a residual force in South Vietnam and for the renewed bombing of North Vietnam is to "buy time" for the Saigon regime of President Thieu—which is what American military spokesmen in Saigon have been saying all along.

That raises the question: How much time, at what price and to what end?

Despite reiterated claims of growing success in the President's Vietnamization programs, recent evidence suggests that time is running against American-supported forces in Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam and may be rapidly running out as American troop withdrawals continue.

The Cambodian front, which the President sought to stabilize with a massive American-South Vietnamese invasion two years ago, is a shambles. A series of defeats has shattered Cambodian morale and has left in doubt the very survival of the regime headed by Premier Lon Nol.

In Laos, scene of a disastrous South Vietnamese intervention last year, American-supported government and Thai forces are falling back on two critical fronts. In the north, the Communists have again overrun the Plain des Jarres and are pounding the key military base at Long Thien. In the south, the North Vietnamese control the strategic Bolovens Plateau, and are threatening Pakse, the nation's second largest city. Most ominous of all is a Communist buildup in South Vietnam's Central Highlands, which U.S. military sources say has reached

"historic" proportions, threatening that a major offensive will be launched there early this year.

There is no question that these developments gravely threaten Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization plan and the shrinking American forces who remain hostages to that fast-fading illusion of military victory. But there is no reason to believe that the renewed bombing can prevent, or even long deter, an all-out assault from the north.

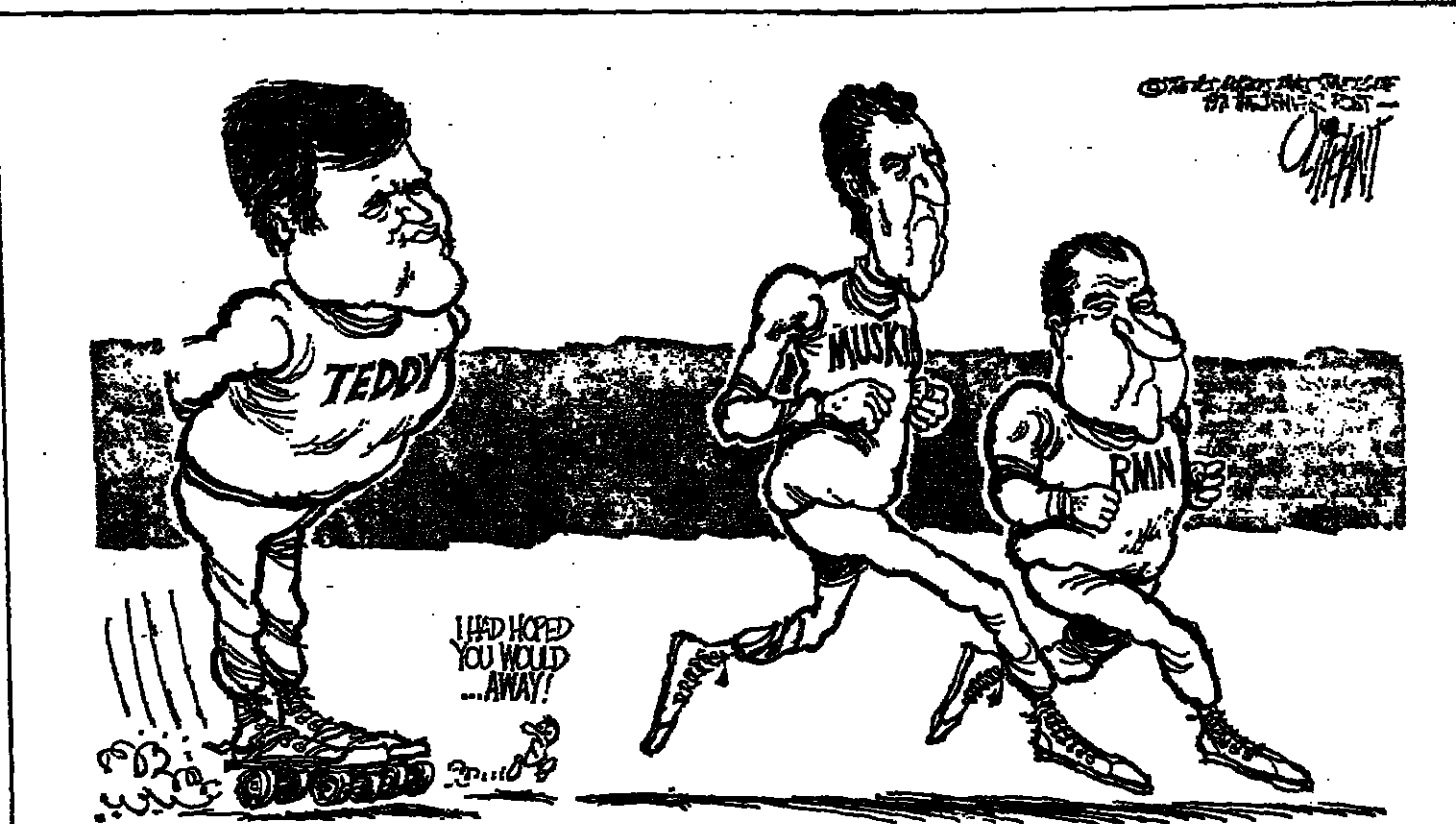
Years of sustained bombing throughout most of North Vietnam did not solve President Johnson's problems when he had up to a half-million troops fighting in the South. Intensive bombing did not stave off disaster for the Cambodians along Route 6 or for the Laotians and Thais in the Plain des Jarres. It is extremely doubtful that last week's five-day revival of the air war against the North will seriously upset Hanoi's schedule, especially since those raids were apparently less successful than President Nixon extravagantly claimed.

The agonizing question then is: What new risks must the President hazard in his desperate attempt to salvage a bankrupt policy? How many more Americans and Vietnamese must die, how many more prisoners must rot for how long in Hanoi, how much more of Vietnam must be devastated—and to what end? Does the President really believe he can save the regime in Saigon by air power alone?

Or, as Republican Rep. Paul McCloskey of California has charged, is the President merely trying to buy time until the American elections are held next November?

Mr. Nixon only encouraged such sinister speculation when he suggested Sunday night that "When we come down to the end, as far as our own involvement in Vietnam is concerned, the question of whether or not they (the Communists) will return our prisoners in exchange for a total American withdrawal is one they will have a chance to answer." If the President is prepared to make such a proposal later, why not now?

THE NEW YORK TIMES



'Just Ignore Me—I'm Not Running!'

Washington Post Publishes Secret U.S. Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

of military aid was ordered early last year.

Dr. Kissinger then asked whether we have the right to authorize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer military equipment to Pakistan. Mr. (Christopher) Van Hollen (deputy assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs) stated that the United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we have provided them when we, ourselves, do not authorize sale direct to the ultimate recipient, such as Pakistan.

Mr. (Joseph) Sisco (assistant secretary of state for Western Eastern and South Asian affairs) suggested that what we are really interested in are what supplies and equipment could be made available and the modes of delivery of this equipment. He stated that from a political point of view our efforts would have to be directed at keeping the Indians from "extinguishing" West Pakistan.

Another document prepared by Capt. Kay, concerning the Dec. 4 meeting, included this item:

"Dr. Kissinger said that whoever was putting out background information relative to the current situation is provoking presidential wrath. The President is under the 'illusion' that he is giving instructions; not that he is merely being kept apprised of affairs as they progress. Dr. Kissinger asked that this be kept in mind."

Mr. Anderson said that he intended his columns on the Indo-Pakistani situation, and now the release of the documents, as an opportunity for a "showdown" on the government security classification system.

He said that he had been "kind of at first about quoting from the documents, but later quoted more extensively when he became convinced of the 'colossal blunders' in American policy.

His sources initially provided only a few documents, Mr. Anderson explained, but said he eventually "talked them into compiling for me what I considered to be a complete set. I wanted all of them so I could do my own selection."

Invoking his own view of what might harm national security, he said he would not release the exact texts of cables, "just in case they would be useful to cryptographers."

The columnist said that no government agents had yet contacted him about the documents, but that his sources told of investigations proceeding at the State Department, Defense Department and the White House, allegedly under the coordination of Robert C. Marland, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice

Department's Internal Security Division.

"If Marland's investigating me," said Mr. Anderson, who took over the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column from the late Drew Pearson, "I'm going to investigate him."

"I have an idea I'll know more about him than he knows about me," Mr. Anderson added. "He can take his to a grand jury, and I'll take mine to the public."

A Justice Department spokesman said last night, however, that "assistant attorney generals don't coordinate investigations." If any prosecution were initiated, he added, that might fall into "Marland's lap."

The spokesman stressed that he "cannot comment on a matter under investigation."

State Department officials denied that any investigation was under way there. Other sources at the State Department said that no one there had yet been required to take lie detector tests, as in some previous security investigations.

Assistant press secretary Gerald Warren at the Western White

House had no comment today on the disclosures.

Asked why he wouldn't comment, Mr. Warren said: "I am not in a position to say why I am not in a position to comment."

United Press International reported tonight that Mr. Anderson, on a taped CBS-TV interview, said he is being fed classified information by several high Nixon administration sources "who believe that the government doesn't have a right to lie."

Defending his publication of some of the information on the ground that no military security is involved, Mr. Anderson said: "I continue to get documents and I'll continue to publish them because I believe that it is in the public interest to do so."

(He said that Kenneth Keating, U.S. Ambassador to India, in particular was outraged over what the administration was putting out, and he expressed in one of his cables his outrage.)

Mr. Anderson said CBS that his sources had been troubled over the administration's decision to favor the Pakistan military dictatorship over the free-

ly elected government of Bangladesh, and they "became more troubled when the administration lied about it... The documents prove that the government was doing one thing and telling the American people another thing, and that makes news."

(Mr. Anderson refused again to identify his sources, but characterized one of them as a person who had been in government much before Mr. Kissinger came in. He said he had not detected any bias against Mr. Kissinger on the part of his sources.)

He has taken elaborate precautions to prevent anyone from discovering how or from whom he got his hands on the papers. [An Anderson assistant, Leslie Whitton, told UPI that the copies being given to newsmen were not facsimiles of the originals.]

[Fearing that latent fingerprints, the paper, typewriter and copying machine used might all point to the person who gave him the papers, Anderson had his secretary retype them and make copies for newsmen from her typescript.]

'I'm Getting Hell Every Half-Hour'

(Continued from Page 1)

but the Indian officials say this is a lie. In the East Wing, the action is becoming larger and the Paks claim there are now seven separate fronts involved.

Kissinger: Are the Indians selling territory? Balraj: Yes, small bits of territory, definitely. Stee: It would help if you could provide a map with a shading of the areas occupied by India. What is happening in the West—is a full-scale attack likely?

Moorer: The present pattern is puzzling in that the Paks have only struck at three small airfields which do not house significant numbers of Indian combat aircraft.

Holmes: Mrs. Gandhi's speech at 1:30 will announce recognition of Bangladesh.

Moorer: The Pak attack is not credible. It has been made during late afternoon, which doesn't make sense. We do not seem to have sufficient facts on this yet.

Kissinger: Is it possible that the Indians attacked first, and the Paks simply did what they could before dark in response?

Moorer: This is certainly possible.

Kissinger: The President wants no more thousands of letters of credit issued under the \$30 mil-

lion credit. He wants the \$72 million PL 480 credit also held.

Williams: Word will soon get around "We do this." Does the President understand that?

Kissinger: That is his order, but I will check with the President again. If asked, we can say we are reviewing our whole economic program and that the granting of fresh aid is being suspended in view of conditions on the subcontinent. The next issue is the UN.

Irwin: The secretary of state, William P. Rogers, is calling the Pak ambassador this afternoon, and the secretary leans toward making a U.S. move in the UN soon.

Kissinger: The President is in favor of this as soon as we have some confirmation of this large-scale new action. If the UN can't operate in this kind of situation effectively, its utility has come to an end and it is useless to think of UN guarantees in the Middle East.

Stee: We will have a recommendation for you this afternoon, after the meeting with the ambassador. In order to give the ambassador time to wire home, we could tentatively plan to convene the Security Council tomorrow.

Kissinger: We have to take action. The President is blaming me, but you people are in the clear.

Sisco: That's ideal! Kissinger: The earlier draft statement for Bush is too even-handed.

Sisco: To recapitulate, after we have seen the Pak ambassador, the secretary will report to you. We will update the draft speech for Bush.

Kissinger: We can say we favor political accommodation but the real job of the Security Council is to prevent military action.

Sisco: We have never had a reply either from [Soviet Premier Alexei N.] Kosygin or Mrs. Indira Gandhi [the Indian Prime Minister].

Williams: Are we to take economic steps with Pakistan also?

Kissinger: Wait until I talk with the President. He hasn't addressed this problem in connection with Pakistan yet.

Sisco: If we act on the Indian side, we can say we are keeping the Pakistan situation "under review."

Kissinger: It's hard to tilt toward Pakistan. If we have to match every Indian step with a Pakistan step, if you wait until Monday, I can get a presidential decision.

Packard: It should be easy for us to inform the banks involved to defer action inasmuch as we are so near the weekend.

Kissinger: We need a WSAG in the morning. We need to think about our treaty obligations. I remember a letter or memo interpreting our existing treaty with a special India tilt. When I visited Pakistan in January, 1962, I was briefed on a secret document or oral understanding about contingencies arising in other than the SEATO context. Perhaps it was a presidential letter. This was a special interpretation of the March, 1959, bilateral agreement.

Prepared by: JAMES H. NOYES, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, African and South Asian Affairs.

Approved: For G. WARREN NUTTER, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

HAROLD BEDAYA, Liaison, Switzerland.

ALDIN A. RATTI, Paris.

AMAR BANERJEE, London.

I stared for hours at those pictures of the Pakistanis being tortured by the Bangladesh guerrillas before being killed. I'm a naive American who has read and heard about this sort of thing, but never really seen it. I can't seem to grasp the extent to which one must be obsessed with hatred (or whatever motivates this), in order to be able to stomp and torture another human being—a young boy—to death. Yet it's happened before.

Is this really a part of human nature? We're all human beings; are we all capable of such an act? I would appreciate an answer—if there is one.

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

Indo-Pakistani War

"Indian generals have redeemed their professional reputations, battered in 1965" as quoted by you from the Guardian (London) (Dec. 18-19, 1971).

It is a travesty of the truth to say that in 1965 India was defeated on the battlefield, but the defeat was in the political front and in accepting the Tashkent Treaty. The generals were not there.

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AMAR BANERJEE, London.

Coach Nixon Reveals His Game Plan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—One of the misfortunes of those telephone calls from President Nixon to the football coaches is that we are told only part of what the President said, and are left to imagine the rest of the conversation.

This raises one or two interesting questions. What did Don Shula of the Miami Dolphins say when the President suggested a plan that might beat the Dallas Cowboys in the Super Bowl game on Jan. 16? What did the folks in Texas think about that? And if presidents can suggest game plans to football coaches, can football coaches suggest game plans for presidents? One can only speculate.

NIXON: I still think you can hit Warfield on that down and in pattern against the Cowboys. SHULA: I hope so, Mr. President, but I'm grateful for your advice, but if it works, you may lose Texas in November.

NIXON: My No. 1 draft choice John Connally will guard against that, and besides, I've already called Tom Landry and Roger Staubach in Dallas and given them a good fake-scramble play that might work against the Dolphins.

SHULA: Speaking of scrambling, Mr. President, you're a pretty good scrambler yourself.

NIXON: How's that? SHULA: Well, it seems to me you never stay in the pocket, but scramble all the time, even on defense.

NIXON: I don't think I quite understand.

SHULA: You started with a very conservative game plan, right?

NIXON: Right, and it didn't work, so I switched. Wouldn't you?

SHULA: Absolutely. Now you're counting almost entirely on the "wildcat," aren't you?

NIXON: Yes, the wildcat is my basic strategy. The wildcat, with little backbones, by far the best offense in our league. It gives us more flexibility, more options. You know how it is: more deception, more trick plays and hidden balls, unexpected traps and quarterback sneaks. Nobody ever knows who has the ball, and sometimes even our own guys are surprised.

SHULA: How about your passing, Mr. President?

NIXON: Well, we have a problem there. Orless and Warfield seem to do better with the long bomb than Kissinger and I. We have a couple of receivers in Cambodia and Laos, but they're intercepted both times, so we have gone back to the short quick passes just over the line. I like those quick passes, and besides, you have to remember, we can't really go all out with the bomb to win our games. Too dangerous.

SHULA: Tell me about your defense.

NIXON: Our game plan was to use what we call a collective security defense. It was sort of a share the misery plan—all for one and one for all—that sort of thing.

SHULA: How's your running game?

NIXON: Not bad. We're using Connally and Mitchell mainly on the power plays, though Mitchell fumbles a lot, and we've got a good shifty open field runner in Agnew, though he can't go to his left.

SHULA: Tell me about your offense.

NIXON: Well, our front four—Rogers, Romney, Volpe and Shanks—are a little light. I may have to trade them next year, if I can. They don't penetrate much.

SHULA: How did you get into the playoffs with an outfit like that?

NIXON: You know, sometimes I wonder myself. For one thing, our opposition hasn't been much. Our quarterbacks, no teamwork. All no college game plan. Once we junked that old no-conservative stuff and tried a little razzle-dazzle, they never managed to adjust.

SHULA: Well, before we hang up, Mr. President, I must say I envy you. A football coach has to win almost every time or he's out, but a president has a four-year contract and has the ball just at the end. That's what I call a good deal.

NIXON: Yes, but our season never ends, we never know whether we're ahead or behind, somebody's always hounding us from the stands, and second-guessing us on every play. Sometimes I wonder...

SHULA: You're not thinking of quitting, Mr. President?

NIXON: Oh, no, I just wonder how big we're going to win next November. If everybody blocked and tackled for me the way they do for you, I'd be a coach. Skip you win on the 16th, but that, of course, is off the record.

The Mideast Makes It Into 1972

The year 1972 opens with the Mideast a good bit cooler than many people had expected. Credit must go first of all to Egyptian President Sadat, who, with a little help from both friends and foe, found a diplomatic way to climb off his threat to reclaim his lost territory in 1971 or to return to war. Moscow helped by getting him a General Assembly resolution condemning Israel—useful to Cairo as political cover. Washington helped by holding the door open to prospective talks on an interim canal-opening solution. Tel Aviv helped by agreeing, at American urging, not to crow about the slippage in President Sadat's timetable. Together, Moscow, Washington and Tel Aviv contrived in their respective ways to convince Mr. Sadat that to resume shooting would be very bad for Egypt. So a big hump—though hardly the last—has been gotten over.

If the prospect is somewhat more promising, or less disheartening, than it might have been, then the Nixon administration deserves some credit too. For a time last year it tried to impose a calh agreement of its own design on Israel, withholding politically and militarily significant Phantom jets as pressure. The effort scared Israel into rigidity and bad temper; the canal remained closed Mrs. Meir's November trip to Washington seems to have marked a turn in American

policy. Assurances of renewed delivery of Phantoms (and other equipment) apparently were given. The results were evident, even before word of the new Phantom arrangements were quietly confirmed the other day; we trust, by the way, that future arms-supply matters will be handled in the same low-key minimally provocative way. First, Israeli officials began taking, in public, a more relaxed view of the possibility of renewed war and of a Soviet combat role in it. Second, Israel seems to be assuming a more flexible stance on the canal-opening talks which the United States hopes to see started soon in New York. Secretary of State Rogers, a keen and interested observer, says he thinks so, anyway.

The Israelis have argued—and demonstrated—that they won't negotiate when they don't know where their next Phantom is coming from, so to speak. Now they know, so it is only right that they should be expected to make their good faith evident in their bargaining position. Meanwhile, President Sadat has shown that he has more statesmanship, or more control in Cairo, than many of Egypt's well-wishers had suspected. Having passed a major test by making it into 1972 without shooting, he would seem to be in a good spot to do his bit to make the canal talks succeed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Soviet Jews to Israel

A mini-flood of Soviet Jews streamed into Israel the last few weeks and months of 1971. During all of last year about 13,000 of these immigrants arrived, a record number that has stimulated great hopes for continued immigration this year. Most of the recent arrivals are Georgian Jews, but many are also from Moscow and other large Soviet cities as well as from the Baltic states. The number of such immigrants is less than 1 percent of all Soviet Jews, but its absolute magnitude is great enough to suggest a drastic Kremlin policy change on Jewish emigration.

There is no shortage of theories seeking to explain this dramatic policy shift. There are those who argue that the Kremlin now realizes that the most nationalistic Soviet Jews are not assimilable, and that to deny their applications for emigration is only to increase frustration within the Soviet Union while insuring bad publicity abroad. The corollary to this view is the notion that all

Soviet Jews who really want to go to Israel will be able to do so in time.

According to a different view, Moscow is simply trying to exert pressure on the Arab states in retaliation for anti-Communist moves this past year in the Sudan and Egypt. In addition, Moscow may be hoping that the sharply increased costs to Israel of absorbing the new arrivals will cool Israeli enthusiasm for more immigrants, while also producing disillusioned Jews who want to return to the Soviet Union. Perhaps the most fascinating explanation has been offered by Soviet mystery man Victor Louis, who has informed an Israeli newspaper that Soviet airline and railroad officials pushed for this exodus at the end of last year to fulfill their annual international passenger travel quotas and collect their bonuses. Whatever the reason for this surprising change in Soviet policy, it is welcome and its continuation is to be hoped for.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Colonel John Hay, of Washington, D.C., has been chosen by President McKinley as United States Ambassador to England. Colonel Hay, who is a close personal friend of the President-elect, had his name submitted to Major McKinley last month with strong backing. Colonel Hay was in London last year when Major McKinley's record was attacked. He produced many newspaper clippings that strongly defended the record of Major McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1922

PARIS—America ought not to be slothful or negligent in seeking to maintain and to enlarge her foreign trade. Recent reports indicate more and more strikingly the rapid decline of that trade within the past year. This could be due largely to the relative poverty of the European countries which were so grievously drained of their resources by the last war, and to the great difference of money exchange in favor of the United States.

Electronic War

Thanks to Sen. Proxmire, we know that the "electronic battlefield" program will cost over a ten-year period, about \$20 billion. Already \$2.25 billion has been spent.

He describes the program as "mindless." It's worse than that. Under cover of a face-saving withdrawal from Vietnam, the U.S. government is committing us to a weapons system as atrocious as the "nukes"—with which, obviously, it could be combined. Certain political and moral implications have been pointed out by Claude Bourdet (Le Monde, Dec. 28):

"Europeans would do well to interest themselves in this new method of warfare, because it will not be confined to Vietnam. Its inventors now believe that it can be adapted to all regions, Latin America, Europe... During the Senate inquiry, Gen. Deane explained... that new sensors must be perfected for such a country as England because of its limestone platform, which would create problems for seismic sensors."

Nixon can appease public opinion completely by reducing American casualties to the strict minimum while slaughtering every day a considerable number of Vietnamese who are supported

by "foot soldiers" or "the enemy." And those massacres will be felt less and less by the perpetrators... or by public opinion... The military-industrial complex... is now certain of huge contracts that will be spaced out over years to come... All they need—while other regions are being made ready—is a Southeast Asia with living "targets" to knock out.

There is more than one way of devastating a country, or of throwing it away. America could serve to perfect what Hitler's Germany pioneered: the theory and practice of Hell. Is that to be our future?

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

Indo-Pakistani War

"Indian generals have redeemed their professional reputations, battered in 1965" as quoted by you from the Guardian (London) (Dec. 18-19, 1971).

It is a travesty of the truth to say that in 1965 India was defeated on the battlefield, but the defeat was in the political front and in accepting the Tashkent Treaty. The generals were not there.

AMAR BANERJEE, London.

I stared for hours at those pictures of the Pakistanis being tortured by the Bangladesh guerrillas before being killed. I'm a naive American who has read and heard about this sort of thing, but never really seen it. I can't seem to grasp the extent to which one must be obsessed with hatred (or whatever motivates this), in order to be able to stomp and torture another human being—a young boy—to death. Yet it's happened before.

Is this really a part of human nature? We're all human beings; are we all capable of such an act? I would appreciate an answer—if there is one.

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DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald

Editor: Murray M

**Japanese Set
21.8% Jump
In '72 Budget****Investments, Loans
To Rise 26% Over '71**

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Japanese cabinet approved today a budget plan for fiscal 1972 calling for an outlay of \$77.24 billion, a 21.8 percent increase over the current fiscal year.

The cabinet, meeting in special session, also adopted another plan for investments and loans totaling \$17.5 billion, 26 percent higher than the 1971 figure.

These two budgetary plans are designed partly to stimulate the stagnant domestic economy and to promote a better standard of living.

Business circles believe that the budget for the next fiscal year, which begins April 1, is not big enough to contribute to an early recovery of the sagging economy. Toshio Doko, president of Toshiba, a leading manufacturing firm, called on the government to draft a large-scale supplementary budget at an early date.

To cover the sharp increase in expenditures and financing and a marked decline in the rate of increase of tax revenues, the government plans to issue construction bonds amounting to \$6.33 billion. In addition, \$1.3 billion in government-guaranteed bonds will be floated through public agencies and corporations.

Defense expenditures will amount to \$2.6 billion, an increase of 19.2 percent over 1971.

The public works appropriation has increased to \$6.5 billion, a gain of 25.8 percent.

Of the \$17.5 billion investment and loan program, \$3.35 billion, more than 21.6 percent over 1971, is set aside for the government's direct overseas economic assistance.

As a further measure to stimulate the economy, governmental lending agencies, public corporations, and other public agencies will be permitted to exceed their statutory authority to issue bonds or borrow funds by 50 percent over their regular ceilings without special parliamentary sanction.

**Belgians, Dutch
Cut Bank Rates**

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—Belgium and the Netherlands today cut their bank rates, a move that made little immediate impact on the international currency situation but touched off speculation that Britain might do the same tomorrow, the day usually chosen if the bank rate is to be changed.

Belgium reduced its bank rate to 5 from 5 1/2 percent, and Holland to 4 1/2 from 5 percent.

The real significance of the cuts is that, coming after West Germany's reduction to 4 percent on Dec. 22, three of the six Common Market countries have now slashed their bank rates following last month's currency realignment deal.

**German Jobless Rate
Jumps by 30 Percent**

MUNICH, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—The number of unemployed in West Germany jumped by 30 percent, or 61,800 people, last month to a total of 209,900, the Federal Labor Office reported here today.

This increase pushed the number of unemployed to 1.3 percent of the total labor force. It reflected the continuing slowdown in the domestic economy, the office said.

French Reserves Up

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 1.97 billion francs in December to an all-time record of \$8.334 billion, the Finance Ministry announced today. The 1971 gain was 12.73 billion francs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Comsat Defers Reduction in Rates**

Comsat [Communications Satellite Corp.] has deferred plans to reduce transatlantic satellite rates by 12.5 percent early this year, partly because business has fallen short of expectations. Comsat said it is deferring all reductions because traffic levels fall "substantially short" of forecasts. It also cited "continuing uncertainties" about plans for traffic sharing between undersea communications cable and satellite, and for plans for launching another satellite this year. Comsat did not specify when reductions might be made. A 25 percent reduction in transatlantic rates was made about six months ago.

Canadian Gas Find Assessed

Dome Petroleum has told the Canadian National Energy Board that it estimates that more than 15,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the Canadian Arctic. The company also says it "believes there are no technological reasons why this gas will not be

on stream within the next few years." Most pipeline experts generally feel that at least 25,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas must be discovered before it would be economically feasible to build a pipeline from the Canadian Arctic to market areas in lower Canada. Dome Petroleum is a member of the consortium that, along with the Canadian government, owns Panarctic Oils Ltd., which has conducted extensive exploration in the Arctic islands.

Turbine Auto Set for Production

William F. Lear, developer of the Lear jet, says his vapor-turbine power plant for cars is ready for production. The inventor says the 3 1/2-year search for a low-pollution hot-box-sized power plant to replace the internal combustion engine is over and that the production stage is the next hurdle. Mr. Lear reports that General Motors is interested in his power plant. He says the vapor-turbine power unit would fit under the hood of a regular sedan and would generate 250 horsepower.

Economic Analysis**Monetary Situation Still Worries Brokers**

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Here is a pair of questions to ask your stock market adviser:

What has contributed most to the market's big climb in recent weeks?

What worries you most in the outlook now?

Don't be surprised if you get the same answer to each: The international monetary situation.

A grossly overvalued dollar and the threat of spreading protectionism were major stock market depressants last year. The agreement to realign key currency exchange rates, finally hammered out in Washington in mid-December, set what most observers claim is a more realistic exchange rate for the dollar and reduced the chance of a trade war—good news for the stock market.

At the same time, however, the new agreement looks dangerously fragile to some analysts. Some contend that it lacks enforcement provisions necessary for lasting success. Some claim that the downward adjustment of the dollar in terms of other key currencies seems insufficient. And some state that the new agreement represents a return to essentially the same fixed-rate system that broke down repeatedly over the post-World War II years.

Renewed trouble in the inter-

national monetary front would be exceedingly bad news for the stock market.

Among those who express concern over the lack of enforcement provisions in the new agreement is Albert M. Wolfson, vice-president and economist of First Boston Corp. "There is no mechanism provided," he says, "to establish any kind of permanence for the new rate structure. A contract has been reached that sets foreign exchange rates, but the contract contains no provisions for enforcement, penalties or adjudication of disputes."

Exchange rates are not rigidly fixed under the new agreement; they may fluctuate within a band of 2.25 percent on either side of their new parity with the dollar compared with a band of only 1 percent previously.

Henry Kaufman, a partner and economist of Salomon Brothers, wonders how long a particular country would keep its part of the new agreement if it to do so would cause it severe economic problems.

Arnold P. Shinkin, senior economist of Monel D. Edie & Co., the investment advisory arm of Merrill Lynch, worries about "the possibility that the United States will continue to run sizable balance-of-payments deficits." He estimates that the "improvement in trade, services and long-term capital balances resulting from the new agreement may be insufficient to produce surpluses in these accounts."

In other words, Mr. Shinkin fears that the dollar may still be overvalued. "Suppose the deficits that remain generate larger amounts of dollars (abroad) than the monetary authorities (abroad) are prepared to absorb," he says. "What happens then?"

The key to avoiding a repeat of 1971's bleak script "lies in the

restatement of relative wage, price and unit-labor-cost stability in this country," Mr. Shinkin concludes.

Fixed-Rate Skeptics

Even if the dollar proves no longer overvalued, some analysts are skeptical about the feasibility of any international monetary arrangement based on the fixed-rate concept. Whether the allowed band be 1 or 2.25 percent for currency rates to remain fixed or nearly fixed for prolonged periods, countries must retain their relative competitive positions for prolonged periods. In practice, it is argued, this simply does not happen.

This time, to be sure, things may be different. The recent rise of share prices suggests many investors are optimistic that a monetary breakdown and subsequent trade war can be avoided. Still, it is worth noting that skepticism abounds.

And not only in Wall Street. David P. Eastburn, president of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, recently put the situation into gloomy perspective: "The history of foreign trade is largely a record of various ingenious efforts to protect against competition, relieved by rare and brief periods of relaxation in barriers."

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The following are the bid or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 5, 1972	Today	Previous
Bank of England	2.9537	2.9537	2.9537
Belgian Bank	44.95-57	44.95-57	44.95-57
Deutsche Bank	3.2717	3.2717	3.2717
Par. Fr. Fr.	5.2525-70	5.2525-70	5.2525-70
Swiss Bank	2.2547-75	2.2547-75	2.2547-75
Yen	214.77	214.81	214.81

**Congress to Get
Gold Price Move
Soon, Aide Says**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Nixon administration is confident that it is making the kind of progress in trade talks that will permit it to ask Congress soon to approve a boost in the price of gold, a White House aide said yesterday.

Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's assistant for international economic affairs, said they "hope" to go to Congress in February to ask a formal dollar devaluation by raising the price to \$38 from \$35 an ounce.

He reiterated that the recently agreed-to currency realignments are based on the "presumption" of progress in negotiations to lower foreign trade barriers. But he hinted that he had reason to believe the talks now going on with the EEC, Japan and Canada would yield satisfactory agreements.

South African Dow Average Breaks 900 Barrier**Gold Sales
Cut Foreseen****Price Rise Hope Cited
By Zurich Bankers**

ZURICH, Jan. 5 (AP)—Some Swiss bankers believe South Africa will reduce its open market gold sales for at least part of this year in an attempt to drive the price higher.

For several days gold has risen to new highs since central banks stopped making open market sales in March 1968. Today, the Zurich price reached another high of \$44.40, \$44.45 offered, up from \$44.25-\$44.45 yesterday. The London afternoon fixing was also at a new high of \$44.25, up 14.5 cents from yesterday's afternoon fixing.

Some bankers contend that South Africa is already beginning to hold back gold sales. Last year, South Africa had to sell gold to finance its balance-of-payments deficit. This year, bankers expect a substantial improvement in its balance of payments because it devalued the rand in December by 4.5 percent more than the proposed dollar devaluation.

An inflow of funds following the devaluation, bankers suggest, would give South Africa freedom to withhold gold sales in the hope that higher prices would largely offset a decline in volume.

However, there is some skepticism about whether such a tactic would succeed.

"If the price rise is too much, you are likely to see hoarders

selling all at once," says Ernst Bigler, head of Swiss Credit Bank's foreign exchange and bullion department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange prices rolled up a powerful gain today, indicating, brokers said, solid investor confidence in the course of the U.S. economy this year.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 904.43, a gain of 12.20. Analysts said the breakout above 900 indicates that potential resistance in the 900 area was overcome by general enthusiasm.

They added that the breakout could lead to more gains on the near term, though they said some profit-taking could become temporarily dominant at any time. Gains led declines 1,131 to 378.

Trading was hectic. Volume totaled 21.35 million shares, up

**New Confidence
In Economy Seen**

from 15.19 million yesterday. The large number of big blocks traded indicated that institutions were aggressive, brokers say.

Brokers said interest was spread throughout the list, with no one group providing special leadership. Many groups were higher, including aerospace, computers, autos, steel, oils and pharmaceuticals.

Gold mining issues continued strong, as they have been since early in the week. Gold bullion prices were rising in European markets, partly on the basis of speculation that the United States would further raise the price of gold.

Dome Mines gained 2 3/8 to 59 1/4. Homestake was 20 5/8, up 3/4, and American South African 38 1/2, ahead 3/4.

Gleaners were generally strong. Among them, Bunch & Lomb gained 1 1/8 to 183 1/8. Corning Glass was 187 1/2, up 3 1/4. Memorex 33 3/4, up 3/4. Polaroid 90 1/4, up 1 3/4. Burroughs 154 1/4, ahead 2. Control Data 46 5/8, up 1 3/8 and IBM 341, up 1.

North American Rockwell climbed 2 to 32 7/8 and McDonnell Douglas gained 1 1/2 to 38. The companies are doing air-

frame studies for a space shuttle. The administration announced plans to proceed with the shuttle.

The American Exchange index ended at 25.91, up 22. Advancing issues led declines 751 to 251, with 213 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 6.73 million shares from 4.52 yesterday.

**Stocks Soar
In London**

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—London Stock Exchange prices soared to a 33-month high on the largest volume since last spring. Investors appeared spurred by a belief that industrial expansion is about to take off after years of stagnation.

Government bonds edged upward under the influence of cuts in the Belgian and Dutch discount rates coming just a day after a number of U.S. banks had cut their prime lending rates.

Improvement in Wall Street also influenced investors to buy. Dollar stocks jumped by up to seven-eighths of a point.

Blue chips were in strong demand among industrialists, with rises of six pence or more.

At the close, the Financial Times stock index of 30 industrial stocks was at a 33-month high of 484, up from 478.9 yesterday.

Earnings Reports**A & P**

	1971	1970
Third Quarter	1,269.9	1,269.5
Revenue (millions)	1,269.9	1,269.5
Profit (millions)	11.1	12.89
Per Share	0.05	0.52
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	4,111.6	4,233.4
Profit (millions)	15.23	37.46
Per Share	0.55	1.51

Kaiser's Hot Mining Issue May Be Hot Ethical Issue

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP)—In July 1969, Canadian investors had an opportunity to buy the initial \$30 million stock offering of a hot mining issue, Kaiser Resources Ltd., owner of Canada's biggest coal mine.

The issue quickly sold out and went to a premium, giving Kaiser Resources, 75 percent-owned after the offering by Kaiser Steel Corp., a good image among Canadians and valuable local support. The issue was not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and thus, as the prospectus carefully noted, the stock could not be sold "in or for the account of" U.S. citizens or residents.

However, the Wall Street Journal recently learned that 69,000 shares of the offering, costing about \$180,000, were indirectly and secretly purchased at the offering by top U.S. officers and directors of Kaiser Steel and its parent, Kaiser Industries, the controlling company in the far-flung Kaiser empire.

This was done through an in-

vestment company set up in Toronto solely to evade the ban on U.S. sale of the Canadian securities.

Big Profits Made

A large portion of the stock acquired was sold in the first half of 1970, shortly after it qualified for long-term capital gains treatment. Again, there was no disclosure to the Canadian or U.S. investing public or to shareholders of any Kaiser companies. The sales were at substantial profits to the executives involved.

The timing of the sales proved lucky. Soon afterward, in mid-1970, Kaiser Resources stock began a precipitous decline, from its \$22.50 peak, as the subsidiary disclosed that the huge coal-mine venture in British Columbia had run into formidable problems and, later, substantial deficit.

The existence of the stock-buying plan at first was denied. David J. Hardy, vice-president and general counsel of Kaiser Steel, said "I don't know how

you got the impression" any plan existed.

In the presence of C.J. Emerson, Kaiser Resources president and executive vice-president of the parent steel company, and A.P. Hestner, vice-president for public affairs and traffic of Kaiser Steel, Mr. Hardy added that there was no plan by which Kaiser officials obtained even indirectly any beneficial ownership in Kaiser Resources' stock offering.

Three days later, the same officials admitted a plan whereby 36 executives, including Edgar V. Kaiser, chairman of Kaiser Industries, indirectly purchased the shares. The stock, available at the offering price of \$12 a share, was intended as an "executive benefit," they said. All three executives were among those who bought shares.

Kaiser officials stress that their attorneys endorsed the legality of the plan. Its underwriters contend that it was legal because they sold stock to a Canadian purchaser.

Whether these transactions conform to Canadian and U.S. securities laws is open to question. The SEC declines to comment on the matter. One provincial securities official in Canada says that whether the Canadian prospectus was violated may depend on "the circumstances in which all this occurred."

Edgar Kaiser says it was "perfectly ethical" to keep the purchases and sales secret. He adds that such confidential fringe benefits involving stock purchases in foreign subsidiaries are "not uncommon" among other companies. Asked to name one or more akin to the Kaiser plan, he says he is not aware of any.

C. A. MacIver, treasurer of Kaiser Steel and Kaiser Resources, says "there was a calculated risk" that if the plan became public knowledge "and the wrong inferences were made, there would be some embarrassment." He adds that "the risk of bad publicity was an acceptable business risk."

We are pleased to announce that

Clifford W. Michel
Henry C. Bevers
Stephen Ely

have been admitted as General Partners
effective January 1, 1972

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

New York Chicago London

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

WINNEBAGO

1,250,000 Shares

Winnebago Industries, Inc.

Common Stock
(Par Value \$50 Per Share)

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Drexel Firestone Incorporated	The First Boston Corporation Incorporated	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Lehman Brothers Incorporated	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Salomon Brothers	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	William Blair & Company	Alex. Brown & Sons
Wertheim & Co.	White, Weld & Co.	A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated	Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated
American UBS Corporation	Bear, Stearns & Co.	Clark, Dodge & Co. Incorporated	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated
Burnham and Company	CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.	Robert Fleming Incorporated	L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated	Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated	R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated	Suez American Corporation
W. E. Hutton & Co.	F. S. Moseley & Co.	F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited
Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated	Shields & Company Incorporated	Walston & Co., Inc.	
G. H. Walker & Co. Incorporated			

December 30, 1971

7/2	27	20%	WestTire	30	35	15%	15%	15%
7/2	3-16	1-14	WestTire	12	12	35%	7-4	25%
7/2	68%	55%	WPP	4.50	2350	62	61%	51%
7/2	60	51%	WPP	ptc	4.10	2180	56%	56%
7/2	70	51%	Whn	256	66	24%	24%	24%
7/2	39	21%	WPP	256	61	35%	35%	35%
7/2	27	55%	Whn	Ban	1.30	61	61%	61%
7/2	26%	19%	Whn	Alryd	25	14%	15%	14%
7/2	23%	19%	Whn	Alryd	25	14%	15%	14%
7/2	115	41%	Whn	Alryd	1.40	84	44%	44%
7/2	7/2	41%	Whn	Alryd	1.40	701%	101%	101%
7/2	7/2	41%	Whn	Alryd	1.40	701%	101%	101%

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Div. in \$										High, Low, Div. in \$										High, Low, Div. in \$										High, Low, Div. in \$									
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	
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PEANUTS



B.C.



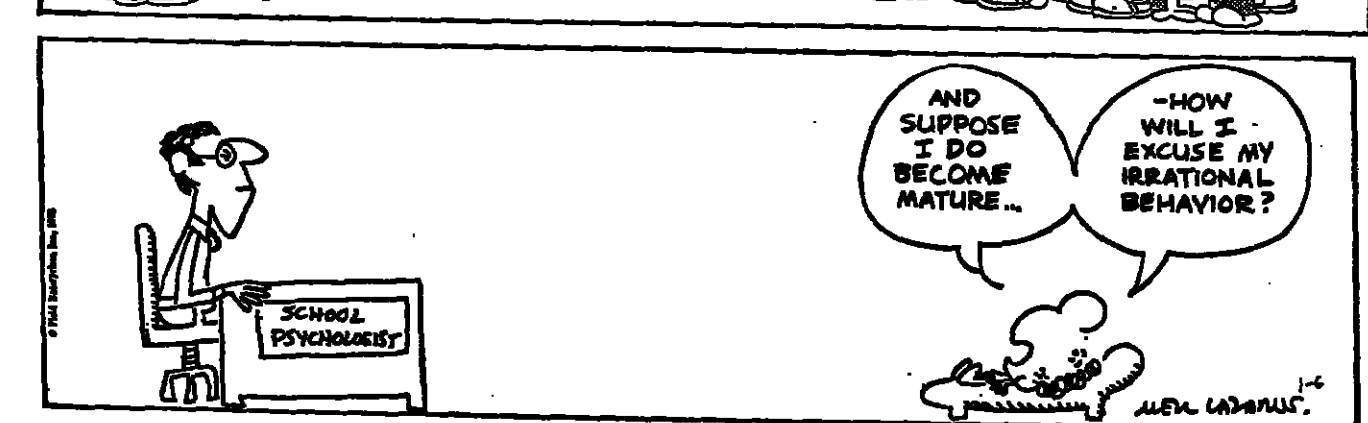
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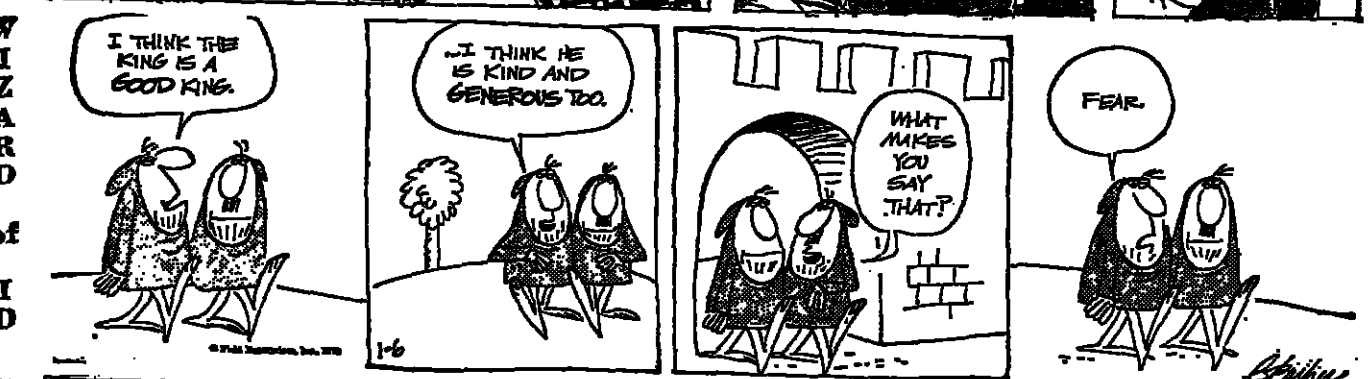
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal played recently in Bermuda demonstrates that an apparent guessing situation can sometimes be resolved by a little analysis. South played in the obvious contract of three no-trump after his opening no-trump bid had been raised directly to game.

When the jack was led, South urgently needed to know who held the king. If East-West was one of the partnerships that leads the jack at no-trump to deny higher honors, obviously the king was on his right. However South's question to East on partnership methods got a negative answer, so he was left to guess. He ducked the opening jack, establishing when the queen held the second round.

At this point South could count seven sure tricks: four clubs, two spades and one heart. He needed two more in the red suits, and at least one of them had to come from diamonds.

The declarer could see that if West held both the diamond queen and the diamond ace, together with the remaining three spades, there was little hope. Two more spades and two diamonds would be lost.

On the other hand, if East held the ace-queen of diamonds, there was no way to go wrong. So South concentrated on the possibility that the diamond honors were divided. After some thought, South made his second correct guess by playing a low diamond to the king. West took the diamond ace and played spades, but South was in control. After taking the spade ace, he led the diamond jack, establishing that suit before West could gain the lead in hearts.

Notice that a finesse of the nine, apparently a winning play, would have been fatal. West would have won and driven out the spade ace, and South would have been unable to use the diamonds. The finesse was almost guaranteed to fail, for if the diamond honors had been reversed, the block in diamonds would still have been fatal unless East had begun with a doubleton ace.

NORTH
 ♠ A Q 4
 ♥ Q 5
 ♦ J 10 8 4 3
 ♣ J 10 5

EAST
 ♠ K 10 9 2
 ♥ K 7 2
 ♦ A 7 5
 ♣ 8 4

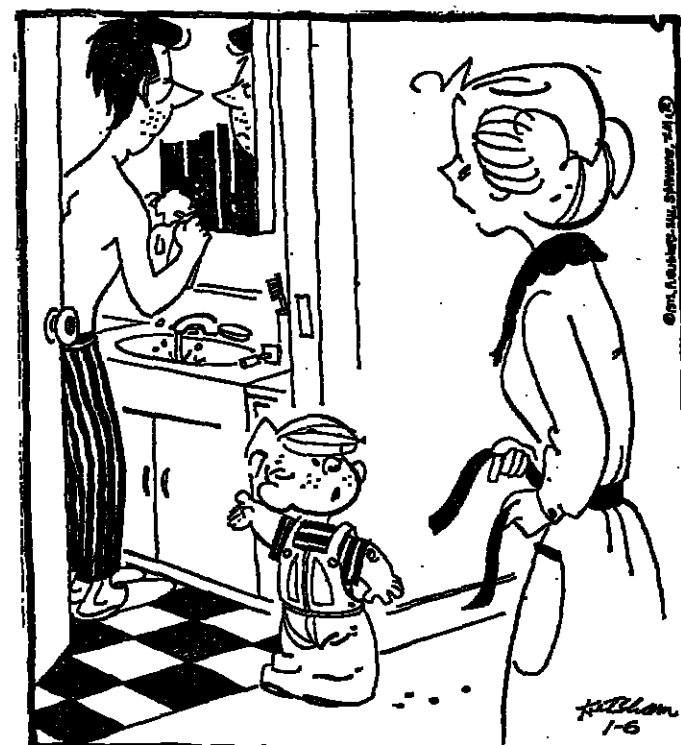
SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 8 6 3
 ♥ A J 6 4
 ♦ K 9
 ♣ A K Q 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHAD	PAIRES	ALAN
TRAIL	LOVE	LOVE
ALLO	TRAIL	LOVE
DOWN	GRADES	ADDS
WHEE	DRY	
DANIEL	EQUIDISTIC	
PHOTO	FLOWN	ARR
MOTIVE	LIVEN	CHOU
ONE	GORES	BROWN
SESSIONS	TIAMES	ST
JINK	ERIE	
DRAB	DOWN	AND
BELLY	OREAD	OLLA
CALL	WRITE	WEAK
ALAS	NAIRES	SNOW

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRYNE
 _ _ _ _ _

UPSIO
 _ _ _ _ _

SUMPAC
 _ _ _ _ _

ACTUFE
 _ _ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _ _ _ _ _

Yesterday's Jumble: MOLDY AZURE INDICT FABRIC

Answers: By forgetting a letter, the uniformed young man found himself this—UNIFORMED

BOOKS

ELVIS A Biography

By Jerry Hopkins. Simon and Schuster. 448 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasant

THIS belongs to the now fashionable vacuum sweeper school of biography. Jerry Hopkins's career has been the life and times of that mid-century minstrel, Elvis Aron Presley, and he has manipulated his sweeper zealously and assiduously. Among the appendices are an astrological analysis, "Sun in Capricorn" (Elvis was born on Jan. 8, 1935) and a discography. There is, unfortunately, but significantly, no index. One suspects that a list of names alone might have run to 10 or 15 pages.

The problem with this approach to biography is that it sweeps up everything. The reader, in the end, has to dump the contents of the disposal bag onto the floor, sort out the substantial from the inconsequential, make his own evaluations and reach his own conclusions.

It is not that Jerry Hopkins has not himself had acute insights and arrived at reasonable conclusions. It is rather that he seems to have gone out of his way to avoid making a point of them. They are thrown off casually, incidentally and briefly, a sentence or two at a time, and left to languish amidst masses of more or less pertinent, more or less amusing, anecdotes and family and neighborhood trivia.

It may well be that he was overawed by his own observations, and thus hesitant to give them due prominence. One can feel for him and with him. It takes courage of a kind, even today, to write seriously about a young man who achieved fame as Elvis the Elvis and whose talent has been made to yield millions of dollars—and a score of appalling movies—by a rustic carnival impresario, the improbable and incorrigible Col. Tom Parker.

But it is simply a fact that Elvis Presley has been one of the most influential musicians of the century, a singer whose effect as a catalyst has been matched previously only by Louis Armstrong. Jerry Hopkins knows this, and he says it. But he doesn't say it all at once, and he doesn't say it at any length or in any depth.

Elvis started playing guitar as a poor boy in a poor section of East Tupelo, Miss., which was a poor section of Tupelo. He learned from listening to the radio, and what he heard, we read on page 30, was the sounds not only of Jimmie Rodgers, Roy Acuff, Ernest Tubbs and Bob Willis, but also of the Delta blues singers: Bukka White, Charley Spahn, B.B. King, Howlin' Wolf and Muddy Waters.

While driving a truck in Memphis, in 1953, Elvis dropped by, one day, at the Memphis Recording Service, a subsidiary of Sam Phillips's Sun Record Company, to pay \$4 for the privilege of cutting a record. Sam Phillips had already pioneered in the recording of black blues singers, and he would shortly become the first to record Elvis.

We find Phillips's assistant, Marion Keisker, who was running the store the day Elvis walked in, telling Jerry Hopkins, on page 64: "Over and over I remember Sam saying: 'I could only find a white man who had the Negro sound and the Negro feel. I could make a billion dollars.' This is what I heard in Elvis, this... what I guess they now call 'soul,' this Negro sound."

Elvis's first record had Arthur (Big Boy) Crudup's "That's All Right, Mama" on one side and Bill Monroe's "Blue Moon of Kentucky" on the other. Hopkins says of it, on page 72: "Not only were Elvis and his two backup musicians combining the sounds of white country and black blues to form what would be called rockabilly, but on 'That's All Right, Mama,' the blues song, the instrumentation gave the version a country sound, while on Bill Monroe's bluegrass hit 'Elvis was slugging the blues.'"

What had been cut that day in 1954, in a tiny studio in Memphis, Tenn., was, Hopkins says, on page 153, "the many ways historic." This must be the historical throw-away line of 1971. Those two sides heralded a total metamorphosis of popular music, a new phase in the inflection of white and black musicality that had already given the world ragtime and jazz. Hopkins may have understated the implications, but he has understood them.

"Elvis wasn't the first to record songs written or originally recorded by Negroes," he tells us on page 153, "but earlier singers were taking established rhythm and blues hits and cleaning them up for the white pop market. Elvis wasn't snagging songs from the black for gain, but because he honestly dug the music. And so others began to show respect."

"Sort of parallel to this was the increased respect the black market began to manifest for the white artist. Country music and the blues never had been so far apart, really, and all Elvis was doing was bringing them together in a way that might be palatable to both sides."

It's another way of saying that Elvis's music represented the convergence in one 19-year-old country boy, born at the right time, in the right place, in the right environment and under the right circumstances, of all the musical mainstems of America's subculture: black and white gospel, country and western, and rhythm and blues.

As with Louis Armstrong's "West End Blues," recorded in 1928, popular music would never be the same again.

Mr. Pleasant is a music critic for the International Herald Tribune.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Links' place
 5 Anew
 10 Hebrew letter
 14 Across
 15 Improve
 16 Wool: Prefix
 17 Word with nant or space
 18 Manuscript volume
 19 Impudent girl
 20 Yellowish
 22 Insect segment
 24 Pitch
 25 Jacket
 26 Partial
 29 Bridle flap
 32 Tooth filling
 33 Larceny, for one
 34 The word, at times
 36 Correct copy
 37 Umbra
 38 Island off Scotland
 39 Civil War soldier
 40 In harmony
 41 Opponents
 42 Sword-shaped
 43 Foxes
 44 Hamburg title

DOWN

1 Persuade
 2 Eye layer
 3 House plant
 4 —the mouth
 5 Bestow
 6 Grave robber
 7 Lends a hand
 8 Fish of Europe
 9 Frocrastinator's response
 10 Chocolate-bar ingredient
 11 Lion's retreat
 12 Sicilian resort
 13 Former baseball great

48 —avis
 49 Ship of yore
 50 Took offense
 51 Algerian city
 52 Distributed the hands
 53 Age: Var.
 54 Places
 55 Shaped like a vase
 56 Roman 512
 57 Cameo gem
 58 Head man, for short
 59 Colorado Indians

21 Nephew of Donald Duck
 22 Whetstone
 23 Slur over
 24 Brauhaus drink
 25 Book part
 26 Excuse
 27 Make or model
 28 Behave theatrically
 29 Arrest
 30 Group for Beethoven's Ninth
 31 Neighbor of Conn.
 32 Set aside
 33 —did Kuhl
 34 Khan
 35 Polite cough
 36 Yorkshire river
 37 Bird of immortality: Var.
 38 Widely
 39 Take it easy
 40 Philippine knife
 41 Age after Bepko
 42 Risque
 43 Jargon of bands
 44 Libretto
 45 1825 canal
 46 Platform
 47 Goo!

Art Buchwald

Mr. One Million

WASHINGTON.—Ladies and gentlemen: This is John Chancellor of NBC News and I am standing at the entrance of the Democratic national headquarters here in Washington.



Buchwald

"The excitement has been building all morning. As you can see by the computer behind me, the Democratic candidates have been announcing on the average of 45 an hour.

think I was near it. But my wife Elizabeth said, 'If we drive by with New Jersey you could have a chance.'

A Talent To Create Panic

PARIS—Jerzy Skolimowski, the young Polish director whose film, "Deep End," shot in London and Munich, has been well received in Europe and the United States, has just completed a film version of Vladimir Nabokov's "Invitation to a Beheading," which he also shot in Munich.



Jerzy Skolimowski: "I am very lazy, disorganized, chaotic."

when he has killed the years and plucked in youth and love, with a tightened throat he'll want to do it all again... and all he will redo is the knot of his cravat.

PEOPLE: Mr. Blackwell Cites Garbage Collections

It was hard to restrict his annual list to only 10 women because 1971 was a year of total fashion garbage. Nevertheless, California designer Mr. Blackwell—also known as the Don Rickles of Haute Couture—did his best to limit and came up yesterday with this sampling of "the world's worst-dressed women," complete with customary Blackwell epithet:



Pat Boone

1. Allie Mae Crawshaw, "Fountains wearing remnants from Custer's Last Stand."
2. Jacqueline Onassis—"Kitty of the Cat Pack in torn pants."
3. Princess Anne—"The DDT Award—Dull, Dowdy and Tacky."
4. Dinah Shore, singer—"Belle of the quilling party looking like Mary Mary on a teeter-totter."
5. Jacqueline Susann, novelist—"Writes love, speaks love, looks like a divorcee."
6. Carol Burnett, TV personality—"Mass confusion purchased from a Park Avenue garage sale."
7. Brigitte Bardot—"The Betty Boop of the bosom dolls."
8. Martha Mitchell—"Sun Bonnet Sue on a rainy afternoon wearing chicken and old lace 20 years too late."
9. Shelley Long, actress—"A stuffed frog in a tent."
10. The Jets—"In a strapless gown, she could see her bust for non-support."

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